

SECTION I

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

MONTHLY SUMMARY NO. 6

March 1946

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WELFAREGeneral

1. SCAP issued a Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 651A), subject: "Control of Population Movements", during the month. In effect, the directive authorized the Japanese Government to implement its plan for controlling population movements into cities of 100,000 or more population. The plan will remain in effect until 31 May 1946. During that time, those persons whose services are required to re-establish the minimum economy of Japan, such as government officials, technically skilled employees, students and teachers, and repatriates will be allowed to return to urban centers. Permits will be issued those who are authorized to change residence only after an investigation has been made of the circumstances involved. Primary reasons for placing such restrictions on population movements is to prevent serious breakdowns in the food distribution, housing, welfare, employment, sanitation and public utility services in urban centers.

Welfare Administration

2. The Headquarters of SCAP clarified the provisions of previous directives to the Imperial Japanese Government on the subject of public assistance. In addition, instructions were given the Japanese in implementing their overall welfare and relief plan pending legal action which will be undertaken at the forthcoming Diet session to integrate all categories of assistance into one program.

Relief

3. An investigation was made during the month in Tokyo of the method of distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy blankets and winter clothing given relief recipients pursuant to SCAP Memorandum on this subject issued 21 February 1946. The distribution is being made through large department stores to individual recipients who have been investigated and given clothing withdrawal authorizations by the local welfare committeemen (Homen-Iin). This inspection, which was made on a spot check basis, indicated complete compliance with the SCAP Memorandum mentioned above.

4. The following report was received from Tokyo City welfare officials and indicates the number of recipients and amounts of aid granted in Tokyo under the various relief laws as of 9 March 1946.

<u>Laws</u>			<u>Age</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Amount of aid</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Under 13</u>	<u>14-65</u>	<u>Over 65</u>	<u>Recv.</u>	<u>Granted</u>		
Relief Law	747	645	431	529	432	1392	4376.02	3.14	
Mother & Child Law	897	1486	1720	644	19	2383	7670.26	3.28	
Vagrant Patient Law	59	16	6	59	10	75	3456.97	46.00	
Medical Relief Law	194	146	50	226	64	340			
Relief Law for Insane	323	390	13	676	24	713	9631.00	13.50	
Child Protection Law	257	24	231	50		281	1180.20	4.20	
Law of Prevention of Cruelty to Children	85	56	101	40		141	592.20	4.20	
Relief Law for Orphans & Deteriated Children	880	530	1153	257		1410	5922.00	4.20	
Military Relief Law	8831	15727	12853	10487	1218	24558	137194.35	5.59	
War Sufferers Relief Law	617	720	453	777	107	107	14004.57	10.47	
Other Relief-Trok	2084	1003	415	2582	90	3087	34574.40	11.20	
Relief in Kind Issued						16207	Unknown		
TOTAL	14974	20743	17426	16327	1964	51924	218601.97		

Private Relief Agencies

5. Policies relating to foreign private relief agency operation in Japan and Korea were established during the month. A single agency in the United States will coordinate the activities of all charitable organizations who desire to participate in relief functions in these areas. Commercial shipping will be used to transport 2000 tons of supplies to Japan per month and 500 tons to Korea. Distribution of supplies in Japan will be made by the Japanese Government under the

supervision of SCAP and in Korea by the Military Government. Relief distribution channels already established in both countries will be utilized.

6. As a result of recent Japanese Governmental orders limiting bank deposit withdrawals, private Japanese relief agency activities were seriously curtailed. During the month the Japanese Finance Ministry authorized such agencies to make larger withdrawals from banks in order to meet their operating expenses and to resume activities.

Housing

An informal report was received from officials of the Japanese Reconstruction Bureau and the Housing Corporation relative to the status of housing construction in the Tokyo area. The report revealed that 90 percent of the country's lumber production was being disposed of through the free market. The following is a tabulation from the report showing the status of the housing construction program in Tokyo as of 1 March 1946:

Houses Prefabricated	30,255
Prefabricated units delivered to Tokyo	17,864
Houses sold	13,799
Houses for rent (owned by Government)	8,600
Houses completed and for rent	1,680
Houses occupied	1,208
Houses completed but not occupied	472

Other billeting space has been constructed, using converted barracks, etc., and equals 105,000 square meters accommodating approximately 17,500 persons. Concrete buildings which have been repaired provide 121,500 square meters of space and accommodate approximately 20,250 persons.

<u>Housing Provided</u>	<u>Persons Accommodated</u>
13,799 houses sold (5 persons/house)	68,995
1,208 houses rented (5 persons/house)	6,040
Billets constructed	17,500
Billets repaired	20,250
TOTAL	112,785

The cost of a standard prefabricated house of six and one fourth tsubo (eighteen and three fourth square feet) is ¥ 5000. Rental of such house is ¥ 35 per month.

Foreign Nationals

7. The International Relief Committee composed of representatives of each of the foreign national groups in Japan, except enemy foreign nationals, commenced the distribution of relief supplies to needy foreigners throughout Japan. Using recovered air-dropped POW supplies and American Red Cross clothing, it establish-

ed distribution centers in Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, Sendai, Fukuoka and Karui-zawa. The distribution is being made under supervision of the Eighth Army.

8. SCAP issued a Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government to provide daily necessities for enemy foreign nationals who by reason of blocked accounts or other financial incapacity could not provide for themselves. During the month an attempt was made by the Japanese Government to advance ¥ 900,000 to a group of Nazi-Germans to implement this program. SCAP prohibited the payment which represented an allocation of ¥ 150 per month for each of 2000 Germans for a three months period. SCAP directed that a non-Nazi located in each of the five enemy national communities in Japan would act as the welfare representative and would distribute relief made available by the Japanese. The non-Nazis will be subject to local Counter Intelligence Corps detachment supervision.

Repatriation

9. SCAP issued a Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government in February which directed that a registration of all Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyans and Formosans be undertaken. 18 March 1946, was established as the registration date. Prior to registration, it was pointed out by SCAP representatives that all Korean, Chinese, Ryukyans and Formosans must indicate whether or not they desired repatriation at time of registration in order that SCAP can properly allocate shipping. Those who do not desire repatriation will forfeit the privilege and will remain in Japan in the same status as a neutral foreign national. Since Koreans are liberated people and not United Nations nationals, they are subject to Japanese law. However, they may appeal for review of Japanese judgements to SCAP after exhausting all remedies available to them under Japanese procedure. Consolidated reports on the registration are being compiled by the Japanese and will be forwarded to SCAP upon completion.

10. As of 17 March 1946, a total of 815,851 Koreans; 24,054 Formosans; 30,831 Chinese and 17,224 Ryukyans had been repatriated to their homelands. Also as of the same date, 1,762,790 Japanese ex-servicemen and civilians had been returned to Japan.

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

General

11. There has been a small but steady increase in the number of hospital beds occupied in Japan during the past four weeks. This increase is seasonal and

in keeping with the increased incidence of communicable diseases, particularly smallpox and epidemic typhus. Outpatients treated in hospitals show a similar concurrent rise. See chart No. _____.

12. SCAP has increased the number and frequency of inspections of former Japanese army and navy hospitals to insure compliance with directives concerning their use and to see that instructions are followed in spirit as well as in the letter of their meaning. Due to the stock piling of supplies during the war, civilian hospitals were impoverished both for equipment and drugs. Civilian hospitals were also short of both professional and non-professional personnel as a result of which maintenance lagged as well as care of patients. This has been equalized as the result of inspection of hospitals assuring no preferential treatment.

13. Lists of hospitals that use occidental methods of treatment are being compiled as these hospitals become rehabilitated throughout Japan. These lists are being widely disseminated to all interested agencies in order that those foreign nationals who prefer occidental hospitalization methods to Japanese may know of their availability.

14. Japanese national hospitals, most of which were former army or navy hospitals are preparing plans to receive repatriates from overseas who will require hospitalization. A number of these are expected to be from China and Manchuria.

15. An application from the Imperial Japanese Government to continue the administration of the Dojin-kai Tokyo Hospital under the auspices of the Foreign Ministry was denied by the Supreme Commander. It was directed that the administrative control of this hospital be transferred to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

16. A committee has been organized of Japanese veterinary educators for the purpose of studying veterinary education to make recommendations to SCAP concerning an adequate veterinary curriculum.

17. Japanese Veterinary conditions in Chiba Prefecture were surveyed during the month. The local government, which employs 52 veterinarians, was found to be functioning in a satisfactory manner. A similar survey is in progress in southern Kyushu.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

18. The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has submitted the following meat and dairy inspection reports:

December 1945 - Milk Inspection Report

Results of Laboratory Examinations:

Milk samples examined	4,866
Bacterial counts not complying	86
Butterfat not complying	293
Dairy Farm inspections	2,805

January 1946 - Meat Inspection Report

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	17,657	451	46	2,265	5,177
Ante Mortem Condemned	0	0	0	0	62
Post Mortem Totally Condemned	8	0	0	0	9
Partially cond.	164	8	0	38	290
Viscera Cond.	2,125	44	0	485	523

Animal Disease Control

19. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Veterinary Laboratory, reported as follows:

Laboratory diagnostic services for specimens from the field in 1945:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Abortion, Horse	Blood serum	13	109
Abortion, Cattle	Blood serum	--	32
Abortion, Cattle	Fetus	1	33
Parasites, Cattle			
Dicyocaulus			
Viviparus	Lung	8	
Ascariasis	Feces	31	
Strongylosis	Feces	37	
Trichostrongylidae	Feces	4	
Parasites, Fowl			
Ascariasis	Feces	12	
Cestodes	Feces	5	2
Fullorum, Fowl	Cadaver	23	
	Blood serum	25	5

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's summary of Animal Diseases for February 1946, is as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax (bovine)	5
Anthrax (equine)	3
Infectious abortion (bovine)	130
Texas fever	2
Scabies (equine)	3
Infectious anemia (equine)	6
Strangles	1,074
Rabies	1
Fullorum (chicks)	2,565

Control measures appear to be effective.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

General

20. There has been an increase of 30 percent in the manufacture of artificial procelin and plastic teeth since December 1945. Production of other dental supplies has been proportional.

21. During the past month, 87 dentists were reestablished in practice.

NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

22. Definite trend to improve the standards of nursing education is evident. The curriculum for public health nurses submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare has shown decided change in hours and subject matter. Representatives of the nurses organization act in an advisory capacity on nurses education.

National Association

23. An official letter from the Ministry of Health and Welfare gives the public health nurses the right to continue their organization as of April 1945 under the leadership of public health nurses themselves.

24. The Midwifery Association of Japan with membership of 35,000 is attempting to obtain government recognition. This will result in higher standards and the association will request help from the Educational Committee.

25. Midwifery regulations (Japanese) have been sent to SCAP Headquarters.

Miscellaneous

26. Graduation exercises of Red Cross Hospital were held 25 March 1946.

27. Dean Gildersleeve of the Educational Mission from the United States reviewed the educational program for Japanese nurses and midwives.

SUPPLY

General

28. The overall production of medicines shows a favorable trend. Distribution of new production improved and steps were taken to effect an additional distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies.

29. Production of smallpox vaccine is ahead of schedule and the entire production program for biologicals is progressing satisfactorily. With the exception of typhus vaccine all requirements of vaccine and sera are being supplied from Japanese sources. It is the intention of SCAP to make Japan independent of all outside sources for biological supply.

30. The Ministry of Health and Welfare took steps to speed up distribution of medical supplies and equipment by authorizing prefectural control agencies to make direct distribution without reference to prefectural associations of physicians and hospitals.

Distribution of New Production.

31. The distribution of medical supplies from Japanese producers in February showed a marked increase when compared to the January performance. Increases were demonstrated in all categories of supply except home remedies but since a substantial increase was registered in the more important selected medicine list used by physicians and hospitals the trend is not unsatisfactory. Graphs _____ indicate the status by category. It should be noted that the wholesalers at the national level are distributing stocks well in line with receipts from manufacturers.

32. Through action taken by SCAP Headquarters, steps were taken to accelerate the distribution of medical supplies to the ultimate consumer. Successful efforts had been made to effect more rapid movement of supplies from manufacturers through national wholesale agencies to prefectural distributing agencies. The past month saw definite action taken to speed up deliveries at the prefectural level to doctors, pharmacies, hospitals and other users. It is now the responsibility of the prefectural wholesalers to effect immediate movement of supplies to consumers upon receipt. This action replaces the former practice of withholding supplies to a four times per year distribution cycle. This procedure will assure the rapid utilization of the sorely needed medicines currently being produced.

33. Distribution of smallpox vaccine from Japanese laboratories continued at a high level. It was planned that some 10,000,000 doses would be distributed in March. Actually over 15,000,000 doses were furnished to prefectural health officers for vaccination of Japanese civilians. In addition, nearly 2,000,000 doses were dispatched from Japanese sources to Chinese ports of embarkation as well as DDT for the medical processing of repatriates to the Home Islands. SCAP Headquarters direction and guidance were extended fully in coordinating the necessary activities to assure the success of the program.

34. The distribution of cholera vaccine proceeded as planned by SCAP. Japanese sources and facilities produced and delivered sufficient vaccine to medically process of repatriates to and from the Asiatic mainland for the month of April or over 1,000,000 cc of vaccine.

35. It was determined that a Japanese trading corporation had on hand packed for export medicines valued at ¥ 53,000,000. These supplies, which can be used to good advantage in Japan, were destined for shipment to the Asiatic mainland but had been blocked through wartime transportation difficulties. By SCAP direction this stock has been diverted to civilian channels.

Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Supplies

36. Japanese military medical supplies returned to Japanese control by Occupation Forces continue to play an important role in civilian economy. Supplies valued at ¥ 5,600,000 were inventoried and received by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs from military supply dumps, and releases by the Ministry to civilian distributing agencies amounted to ¥ 5,800,000 during February.

37. Japan-wide conferences were held 15 March and authority was given by the Ministry of the prefectures to release additional former military supplies to the value of some ¥ 60,000,000.

38. SCAP Direction of this program has materially aided in reducing the necessity for furnishing United States supplies to the Japanese civilian population. Furthermore, it has gone far towards maintaining civilian health thereby protecting the welfare of Occupation Forces.

Narcotics

39. Tabulation of records of narcotic manufacture at the Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Taketa Plant, Tokyo from 1930 to 1945 revealed that 26 tons of opium were processed at this plant during the period from which the average yield of narcopon was 16 percent. Records of the other eight former narcotic manufacturing plants in Japan are being studied and tabulated.

40. SCAP directed that a powder commonly used for coughs by the Japanese and containing codine would be classified as a narcotic.

41. Through information obtained by SCAP Headquarters 7.5 tons of opium were seized in Osaki Port, Wakayama, and are now stored in the custody of United States Forces in the 9th Medical Depot, Kobe. Seven Japanese have been arrested and the incident is being investigated.

42. Japanese officials continued in the investigation of black market dealing in narcotics, assisting the efforts of occupation agencies.

43. Inventory of former Japanese military narcotic stocks now in custody of United States Forces, 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, has been completed. The

medicinal stocks are being released to the custody of designated drug wholesale houses which have been inspected by SCAP prior to authorizing release of the narcotics. Similar disposition will be made of former Japanese military medicinal narcotic stocks now stored in the 9th Medical Depot, Kobe, when inventory has been completed.

Production

44. Over-all production of medical supplies continues on an upward trend. Latest reports submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs show an increase of 32 percent over the previous month.

45. Allotment of coal is still the prime limiting factor in increasing production. Conferences with a view to increasing allotments are in progress. A satisfactory increase for the month of April has been guaranteed but the total allotment for the April-May-June quarter has not been decided. All concerned have been impressed with the imperative nature of meeting requirements of manufacturers of essential medicines and it is believed the necessary tonnage will be forthcoming.

46. Continued acceleration of the production of smallpox vaccine has assured an adequate supply to meet all needs. Sufficient cholera vaccine was manufactured to fill requirements of the repatriation program. Production of typhus vaccine remains in the developmental stage with expansion being retarded by a scarcity of qualified technicians. These men are being trained and plans are laid for quantity production within the next few weeks.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

47. Typhus fever in Japan has increased during the past four weeks and has reached epidemic or near epidemic proportions in three cities, namely, Osaka, Tokyo, and Aomori. The largest incidence has been reported from Osaka where the disease first showed a large increase. Throughout Japan, typhus has been seeded by repatriates and the constant shift of population largely due to marketing activities. In Osaka late reporting precluded discovering the incidence early. SCAP organized a large group of Japanese for anti-typhus control. The governmental organizations of the prefectures are such that the responsibility of public health measures is divided between several bureaus. A great deal of coordination between these several bureaus, sanitation, transportation, public health and the police, was necessary to organize effective anti-typhus procedures. In-

initially SCAP required meetings of representatives of prefectural public health bureaus and instructed them in anti-typhus control measures. These measures consisted of organizing two types of teams, one, the area control and, the other a case-finding team for focal control. The case-finding teams consisted of a physician, a nurse, a policeman and three DDT dusters. The police are under the control of public health officials. Upon receiving the report of a case, this team goes to the home of the patient, the physician confirms the diagnosis and all members of the household and approximately 100 neighbors are inoculated with typhus vaccine. About 500 of the neighbors are dusted with DDT.

48. The area teams are composed of five dusters and one policeman. Technical instruction in methods of dusting have been given to these teams by representatives of SCAP. These area teams which are allocated on the basis of about one team to a population of 5,000, dust all individuals with DDT in that area. Area dusting was done initially in the city of Osaka. It was found that many individuals, particularly workers and school children were missed as they were away from their homes during the day time and many cases could be directly traced to contacts made on public transportation facilities. The technique of dusting in many instances was not found to be satisfactory. These initial efforts in the Osaka area failed to lower the disease incidence sufficiently. It was necessary to attach some 600 Occupation Troops to the Military Government unit in the Osaka area to supervise the less technical work of dusting as directed by members of the Military Government unit. Three hundred area and focal teams were in operation in Osaka by the middle of March and the daily reported incidence of typhus has dropped from some 300 cases per day to less than 100.

Aomori. The typhus rate in Aomori did not rise as greatly as it did in Osaka. The Military Government unit in Aomori organized area and focal anti-typhus teams of Japanese and kept the disease localized to certain areas of the city.

Tokyo. In Tokyo, 260 area and focal teams have been organized and 300 Occupation Troops have been attached for supervision of these Japanese anti-typhus teams under the direction of the Military Government unit.

Smallpox. The incidence of smallpox throughout Japan has increased steadily. Unlike typhus fever, there are no places where the incidence has risen to epidemic proportions but has fairly even distribution. Japanese public health officials are progressing rapidly in the vaccination program.

Neurotropic Virus Commission

49. Two consultants of the Secretary of War for control of neurotropic virus disease are present to study the problem of Japanese B encephalitis and to recommend to SCAP methods of control during the coming summer. A virus laboratory has been established under SCAP. The Japanese organization, which has been set up in each prefecture to control typhus, will be kept intact and used during the summer to control mosquito and fly breeding.

Sanitary Engineering

50. Conferences have been held for expediting the manufacture of commercial fertilizers and augmenting the use of fertilizers of all types to aid in increasing the production of foodstuffs during the next year. In discussions of the use of nightsoil, recommendations were made for the proper treatment of this material for the protection of the health of the people.

51. The Ministry of Health has prepared general orders to prefectural governors and police chiefs requiring immediate enforcement of all sanitary laws, especially regarding the collection and disposal of waste, and the institution of measures for the control of mosquitoes.

NUTRITION

General

52. To date, there has been no concrete evidence of starvation of any large numbers of the Japanese people. A few cases, proven by autopsy, have been reported from the Metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka. While there continues to be comment in the Japanese press as to food shortages, there have been no reports or evidence of mass starvation. The prognostication of ten million Japanese starving by March of this year, made by the Japanese Minister of Agriculture last fall, has not been fulfilled.

53. Nutrition surveys conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare by direction of and supervised by SCAP continues. Final data as to the results have not yet been tabulated.

LABORATORY

Medical Examiner System

54. Elaborate plans were drawn for institution of a new medical examiner system in Tokyo based on a revision of a plan developed originally in November 1945. The program will be put into effect 1 April 1946 in Tokyo and shortly

thereafter in five other big cities in Japan following the Tokyo model. The program envisages the development of a group of highly trained experts in the field of forensic medicine and pathology, laying particular stress on their duties in the field of public health. The importance of emphasizing public health over the purely criminal aspect of deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances has been made particularly clear in the light of the present unsettled condition of the country. The spread of communicable disease is a matter of serious public concern, hence recognition of typhus, smallpox, and similar serious diseases is a necessary matter for a medical examiner's jurisdiction. Numerous deaths have been occurring also from poisonous adulterants in foods and beverages, especially substitutes for sugar and table salt, as well as poisonous liquor. For such purposes the older system of a police doctor trained in criminal investigation is clearly inadequate. The officials of the Metropolitan Bureau of Health and Social Affairs and related agencies and the heads of University departments in this field have been cooperating heartily in the development of the program and have arranged all the necessary details, the latter including a provisional appointment of 16 assistant medical examiners in Tokyo at once and the eventual development of a civil service type of appointment for a permanent staff.

Standardization of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

55. A program submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare was reviewed and approved and will be inaugurated as soon as necessary arrangements are made with the budget officials. The Ministry of Health and Welfare directed to revise the laws dealing with sale of poisonous and powerful drugs to include severe penalties for the sale of poisonous adulterants of the type described previously. The program of the Government Hygienic Institute will include in its scope the improvement and standardization of technical methods for detection of poisonous substances in foods and beverages as employed in local laboratories, prefectural, municipal and otherwise, now handling this problem throughout the country.

Reform of Medical Education

56. A Japanese Council on Medical Education has been organized. In accordance with the principles laid down in the inaugural session, a program for a revision of standards was developed and a number of decisions reached. Among these was the principle of a four year medical course followed by a one year internship before admission to a national licensure examination. Another decision of the

Council requires the exclusion of non-medical subjects from the medical curriculum in order to permit improved medical teaching. The pre-medical standards will be correspondingly raised and representatives of the Ministry of Education agreed to impose the requirement of a minimum of one year of pre-medical training before admission to any medical school after 1 April 1947 and two years of such training after April 1948. Although the Council of Medical Education is a consultative body, its role will continue to be that of coordinator between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. This is necessitated by the public health situation in this country for which improved standards in medical practice and medical education are essential. SCAP will review and approve any measures before finally adopted.

PORT QUARANTINE

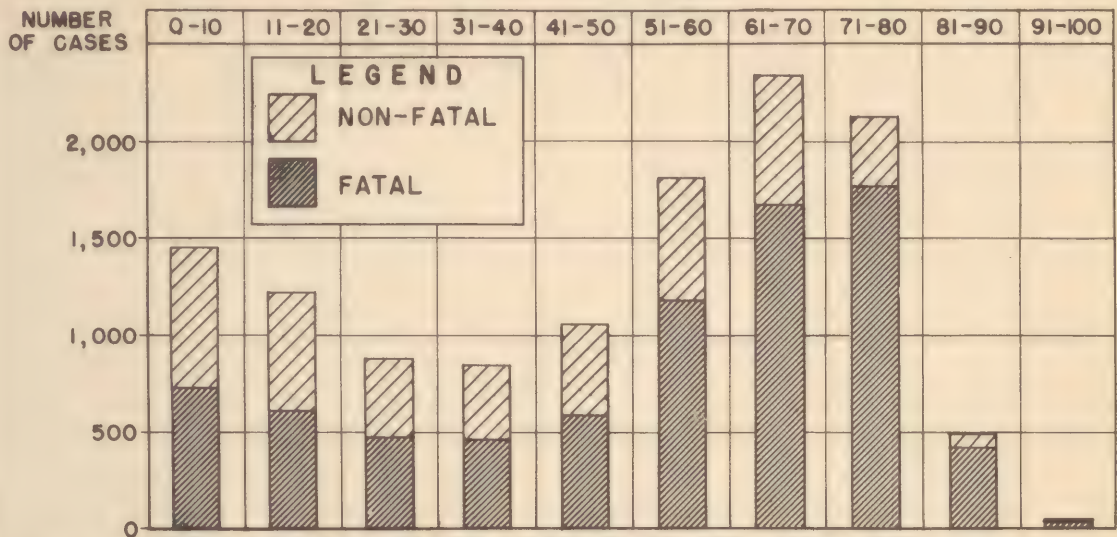
57. By the end of March, a weekly average of 55,000 in-coming and 16,000 out-going repatriates were being processed.

58. It was found impractical to locate a reception center on the east coast of Kyushu because of lack of rail equipment required for the busy ports on the west coast. For this reason, the plan to use Beppu was abandoned. Nagoya was selected instead of Beppu and pending its preparation, traffic routed to Beppu was deflected to Uraga. This traffic is all from the Southern Islands and Southern Asia.

JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

CASES BY AGE GROUPS

JAPAN, 1924-1933



SOURCE: Y. IIMURA, JOURNAL PUBLIC HEALTH ASSN. JAPAN, 1936

MARCH 46

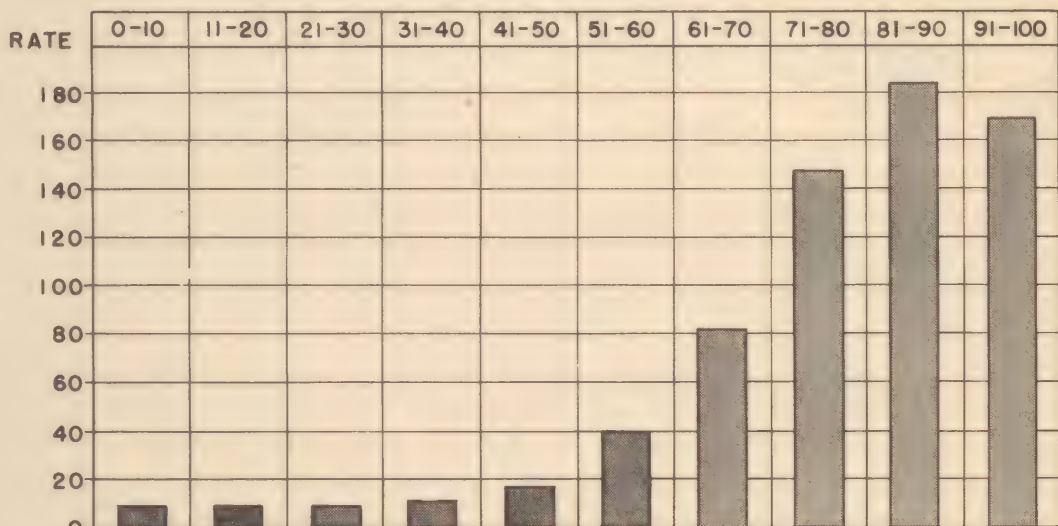
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 41

JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

RATE/100,000/ANNUM BY AGE GROUPS

JAPAN, 1924-1933



SOURCE: Y. IIMURA, JOURNAL PUBLIC HEALTH ASSN. JAPAN, 1936

MARCH 46

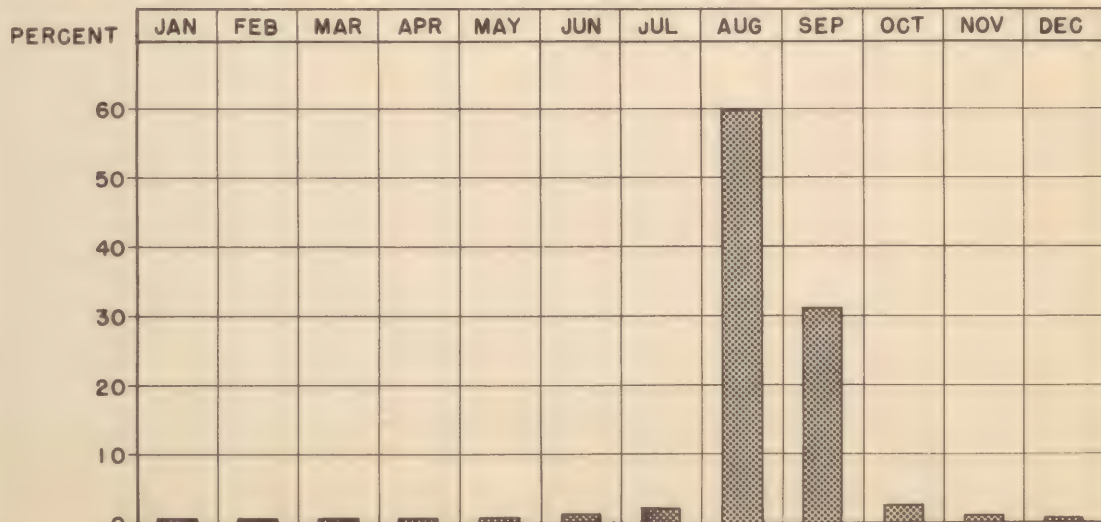
GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 42

JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

PERCENT OF CASES BY MONTHS

JAPAN, 1924-1933

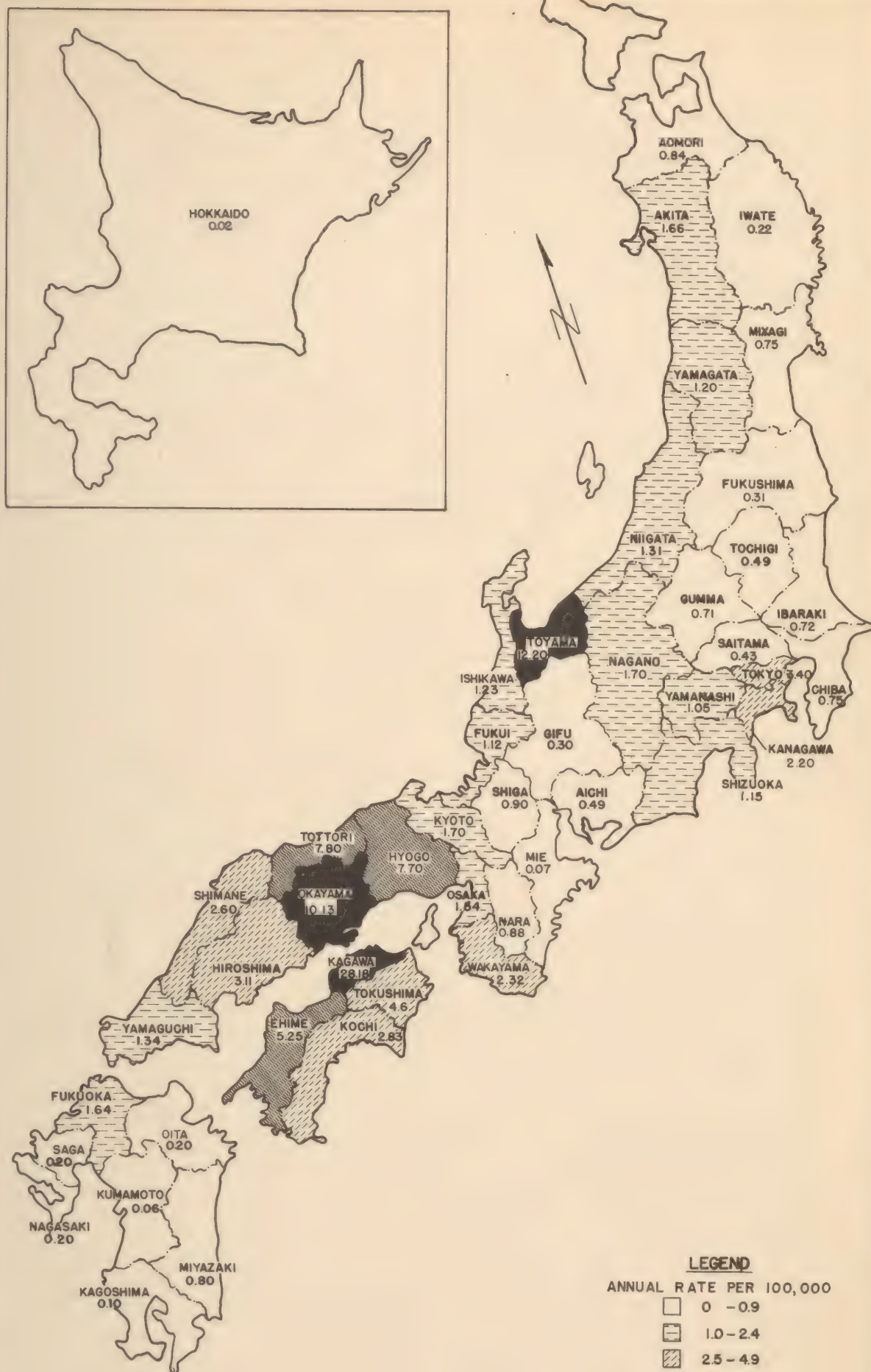


SOURCE: Y. IIMURA, JOURNAL PUBLIC HEALTH ASSN. JAPAN, 1936

MARCH 46

GHQ-SCAP

NUMBER 43



SOURCE: YASUZO IIMURA, M.D., 1946.

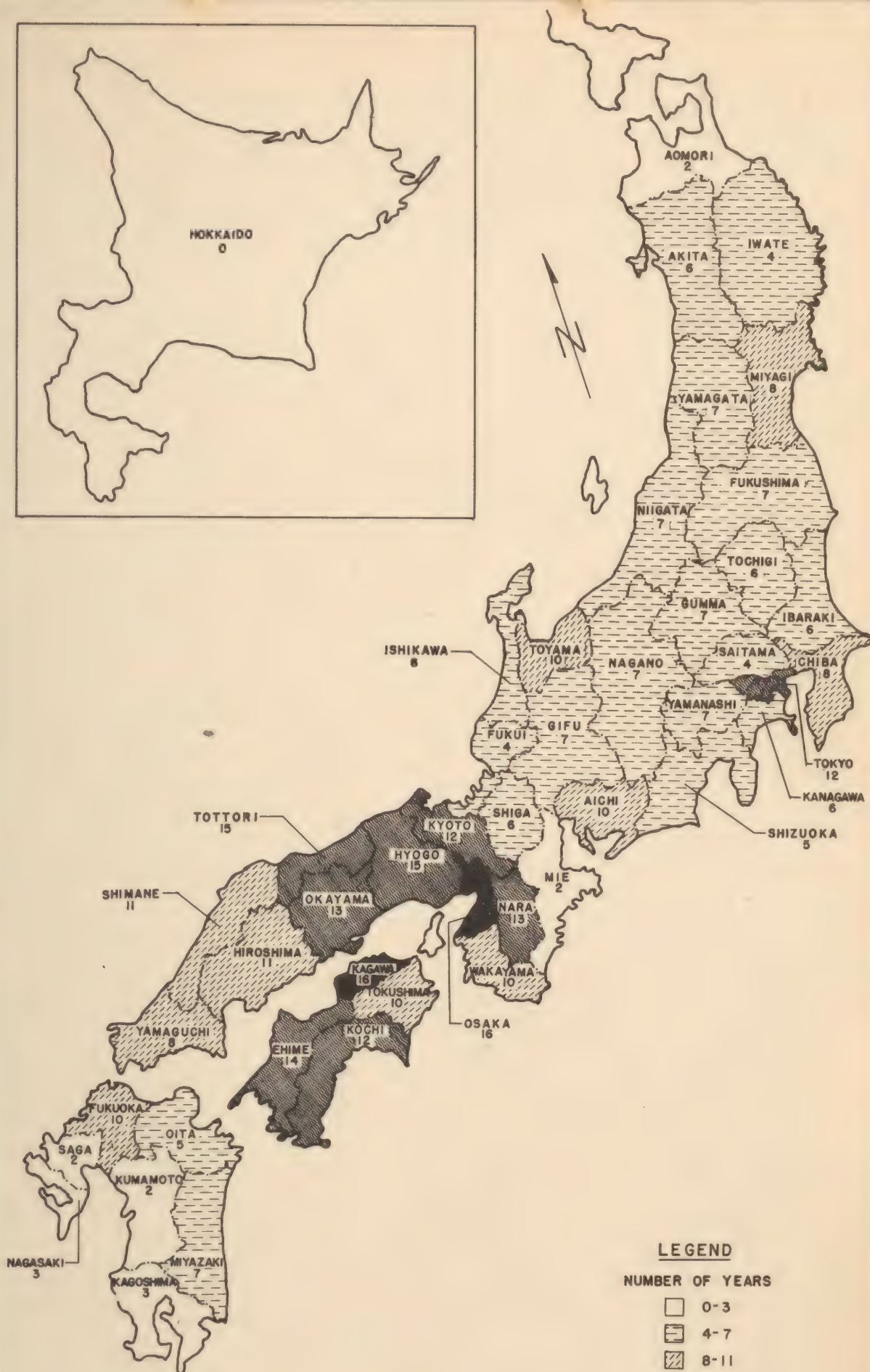
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE PER 100,000
BY PREFECTURES 1924-1939

JAPAN
GHQ-SCAP

MARCH 46

NUMBER 40



SOURCE: YASUZO IIMURA, M.D., 1946

JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

CONSISTENCY OF APPEARANCE
(NUMBER OF YEARS THE RATE EXCEEDED 0.19/100,000/ANNUM)

JAPAN, BY PREFECTURES, 1924-1939
GHQ · SCAP

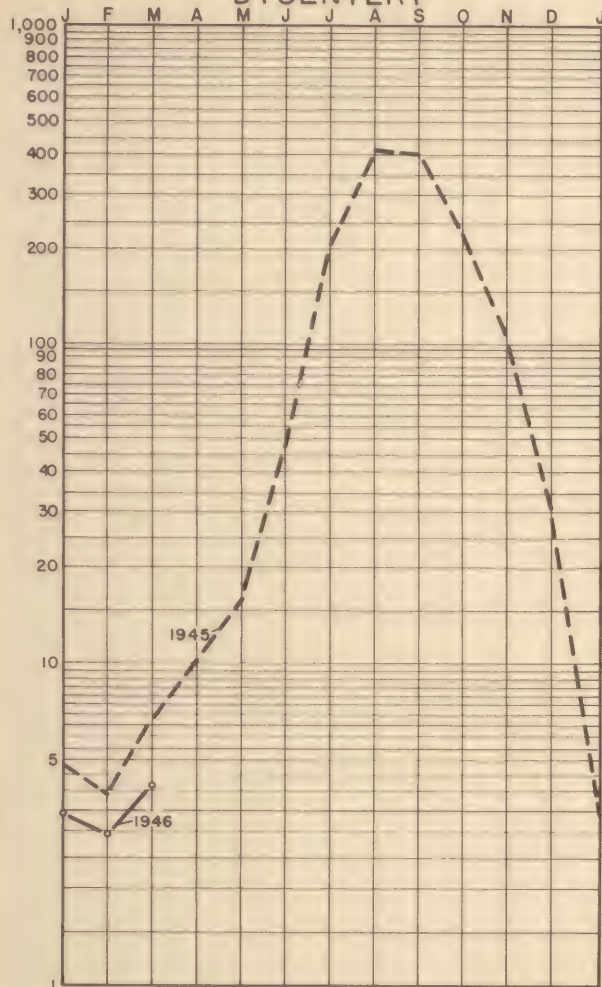
MARCH 46

NUMBER 39

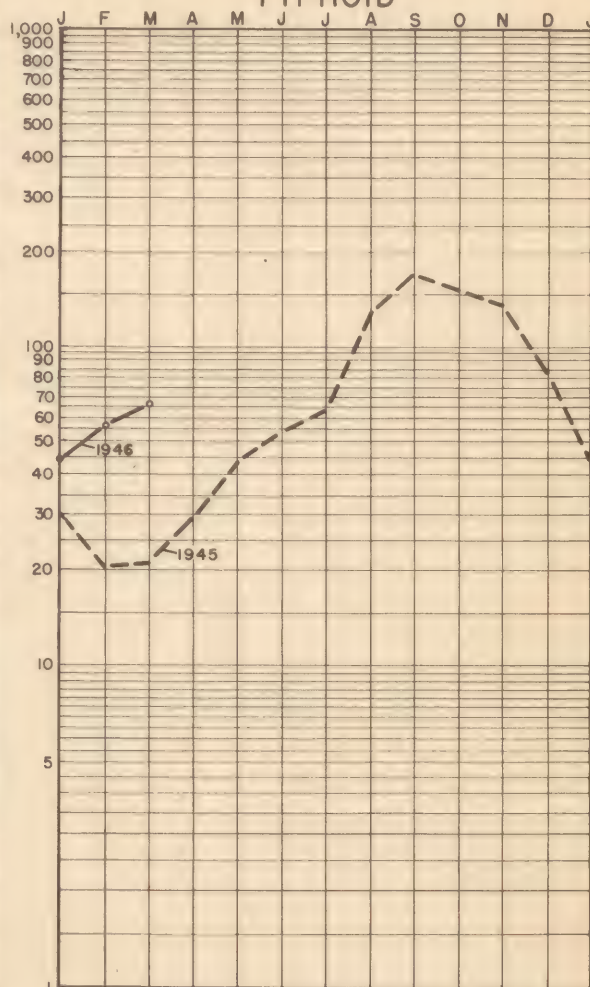
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

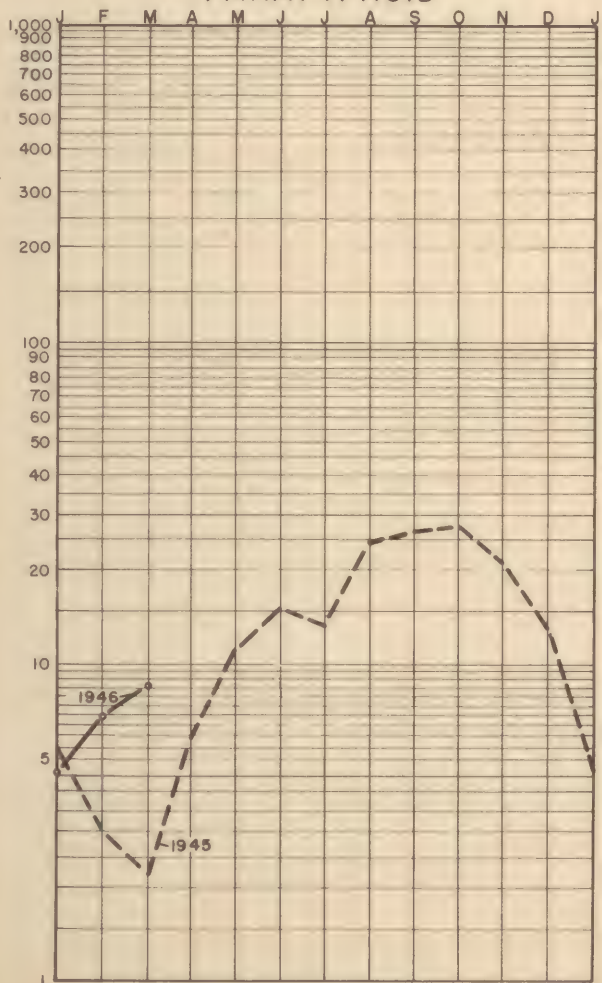
DYSENTERY



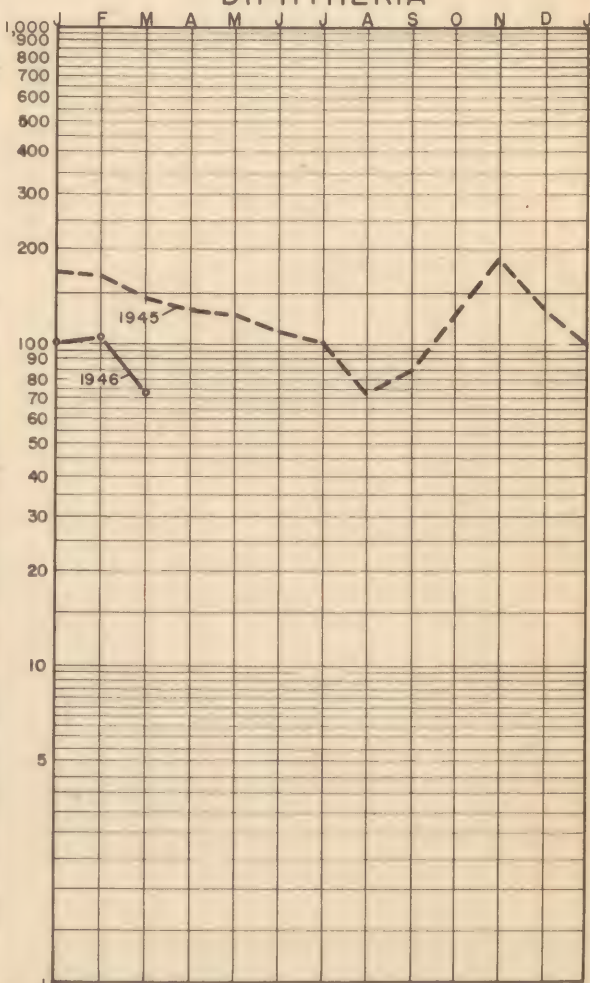
TYPHOID



PARATYPHOID



DIPHTHERIA

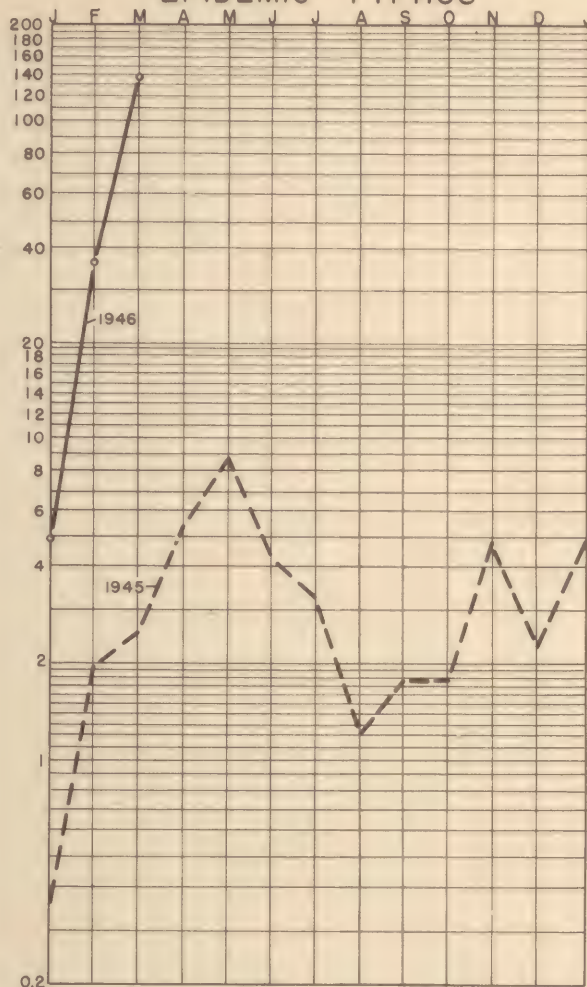


NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

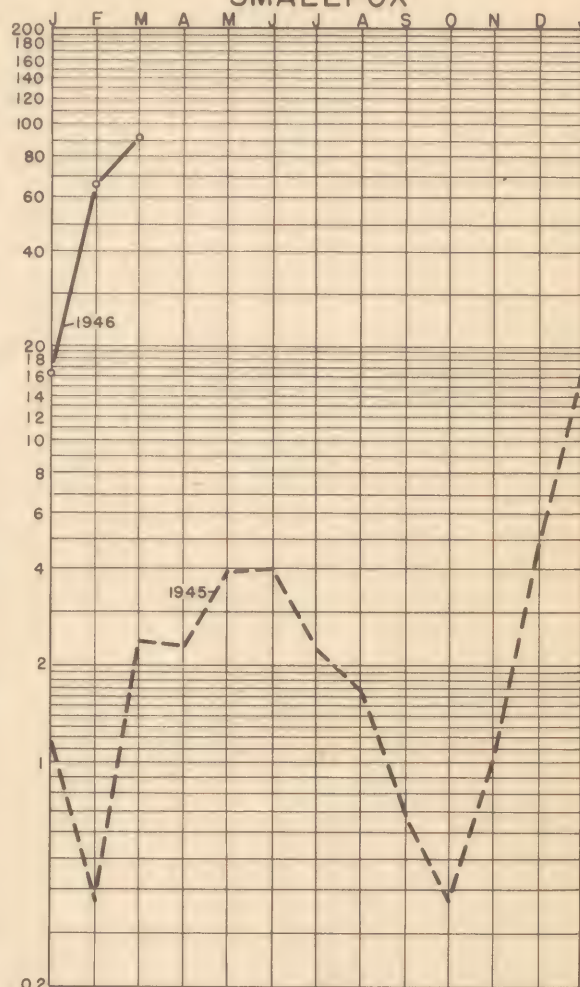
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - JAPAN

RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM

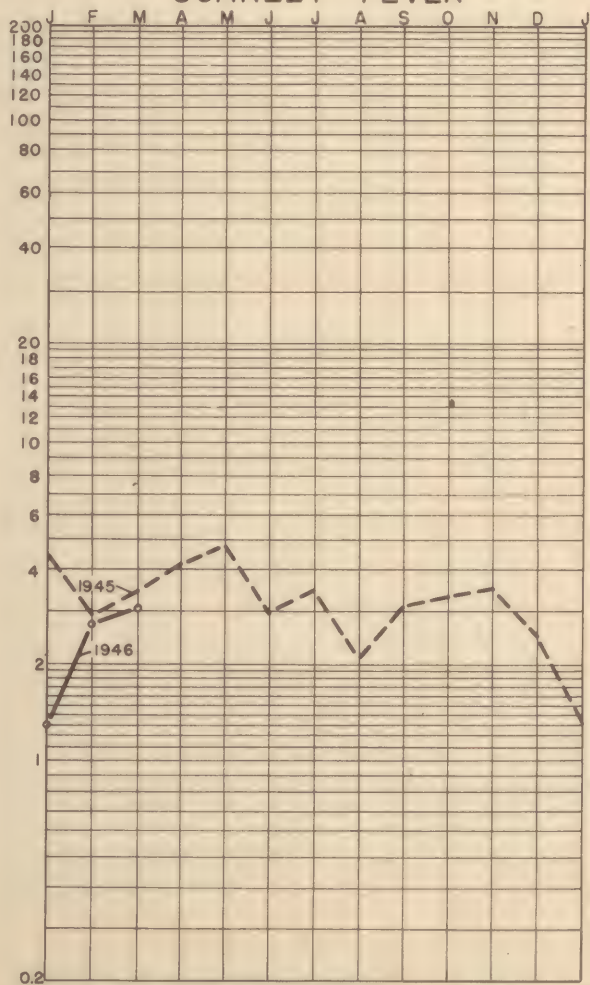
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS



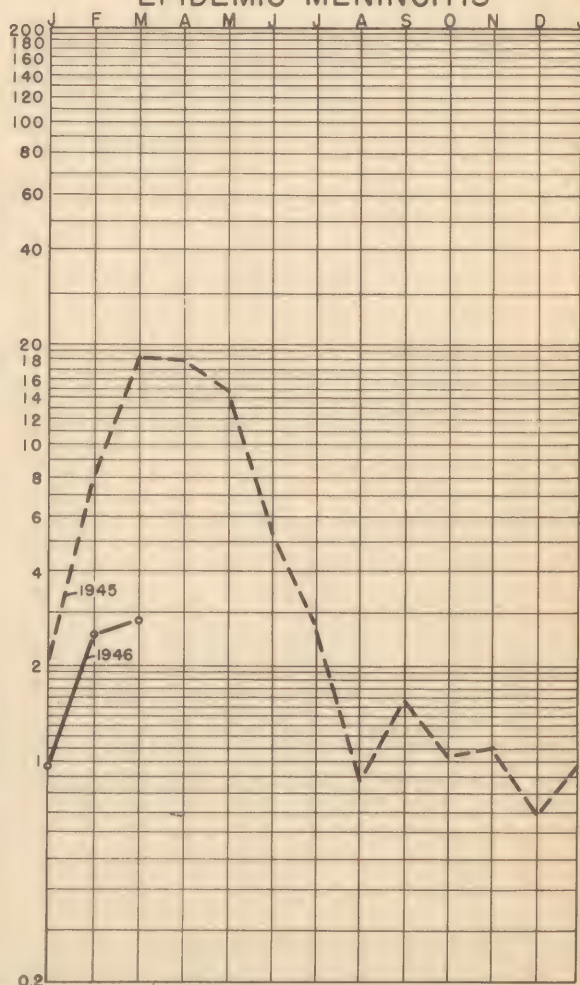
SMALLPOX



SCARLET FEVER

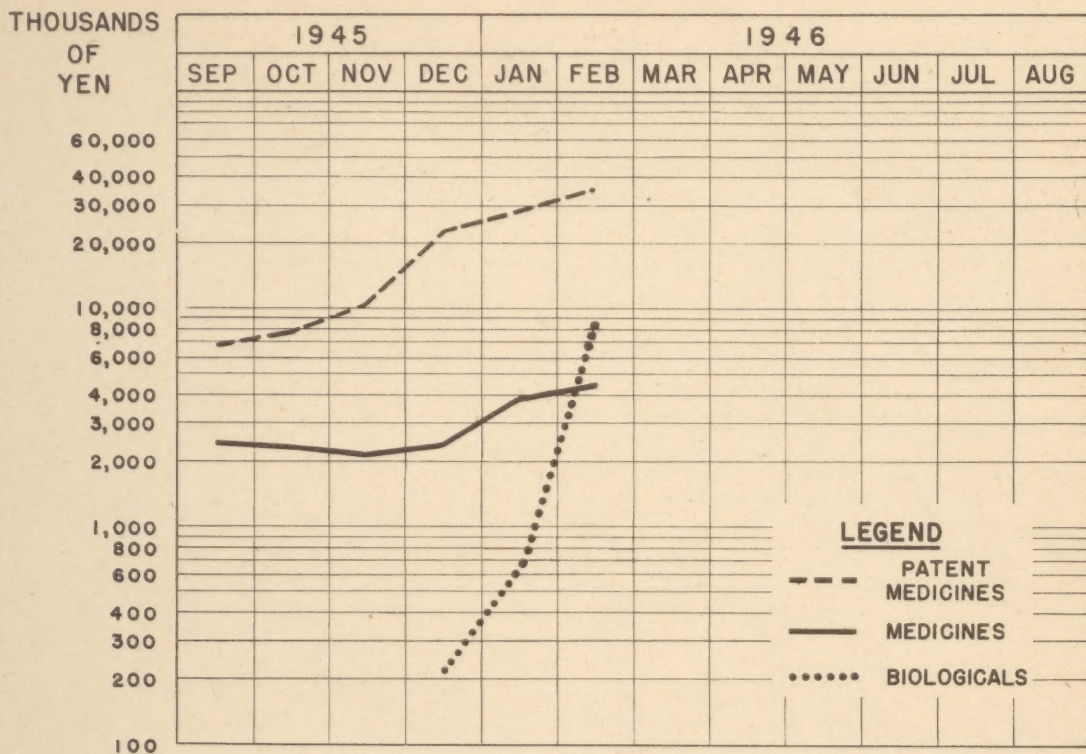


EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

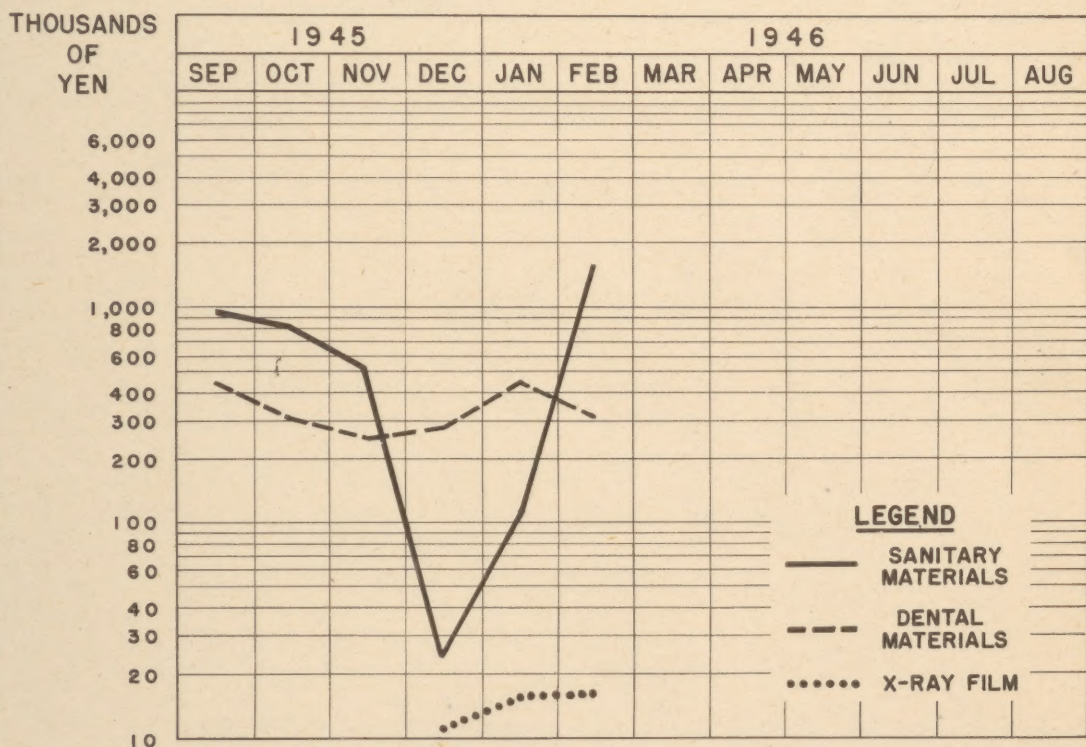


NOTE : ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS



SANITARY, DENTAL AND X-RAY MATERIALS



NOTE: ON THESE LOGARITHMIC CHARTS, EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES AND EQUAL SLOPES DENOTE EQUAL RATES OF CHANGE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION
JAPAN

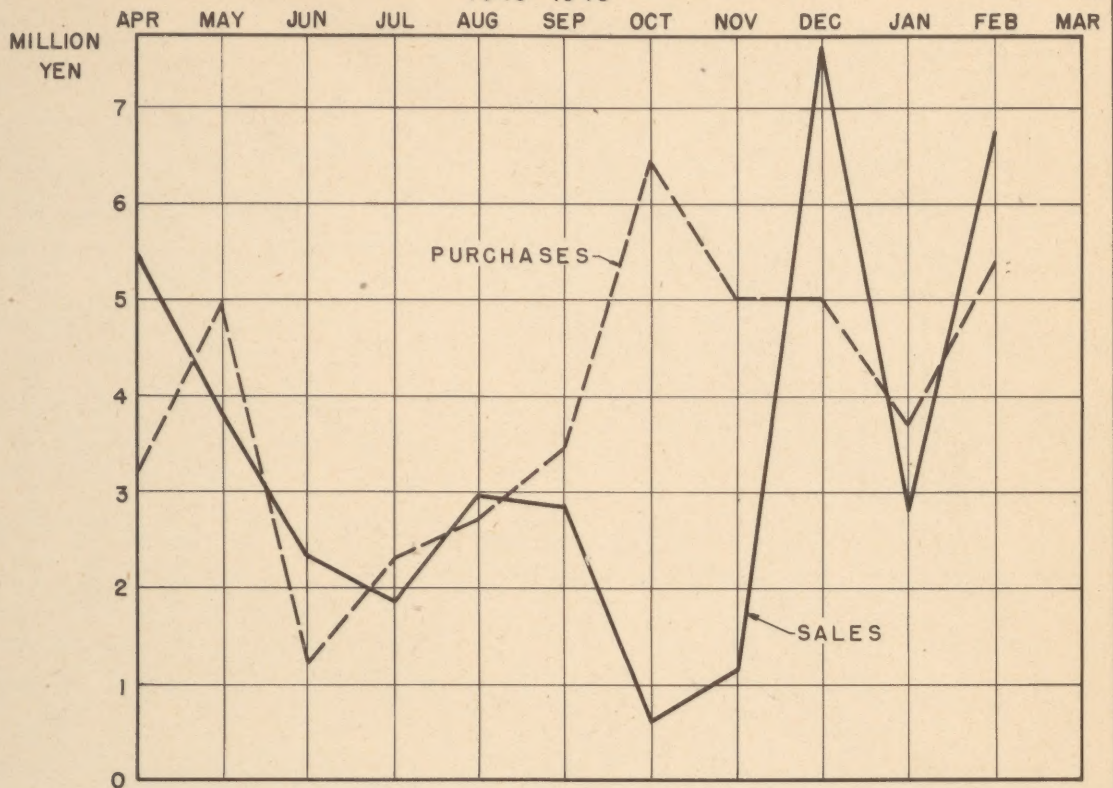
MARCH 46

GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 36

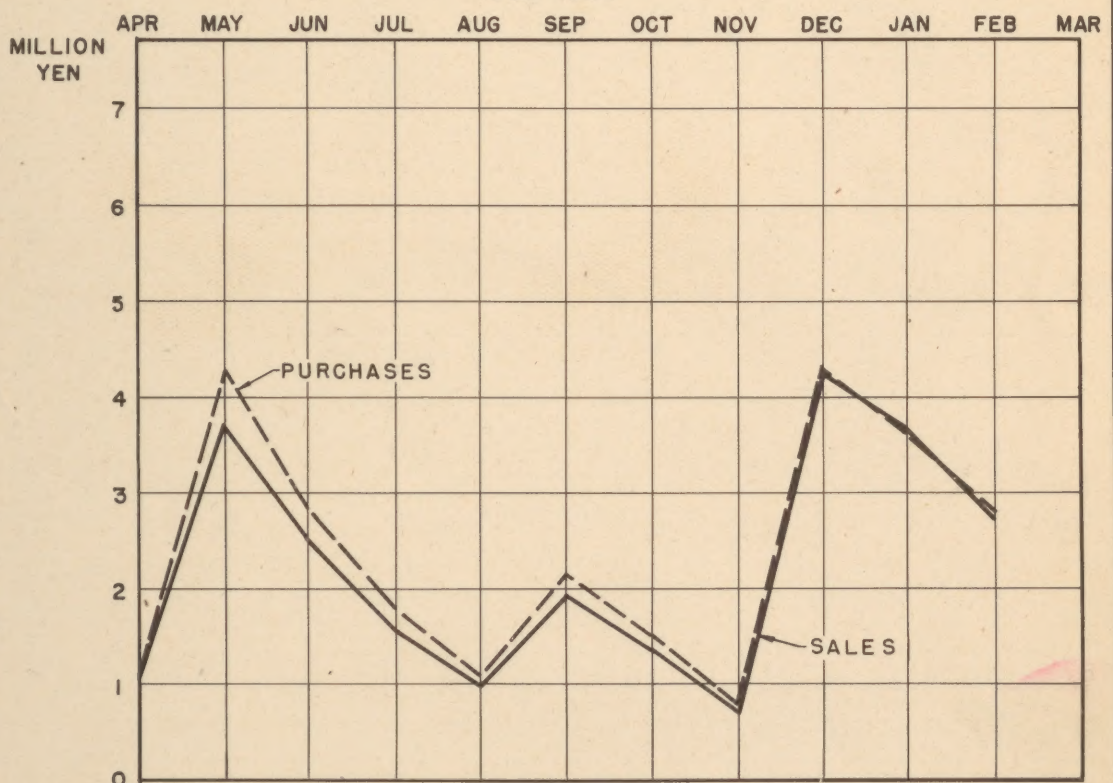
SELECTED MEDICINES

1945-1946



HOME REMEDIES

1945-1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

COST VALUE OF PURCHASES AND SALES
BY NATIONAL CONTROL COMPANIES
JAPAN-APR 1945-FEB 1946

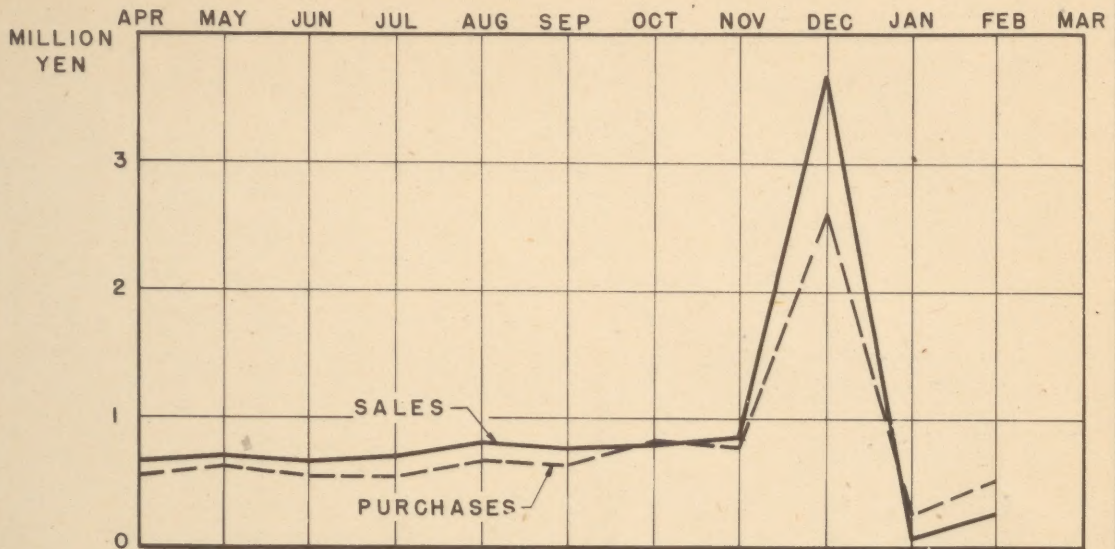
MARCH 46

GHQ · SCAP

NUMBER 35A

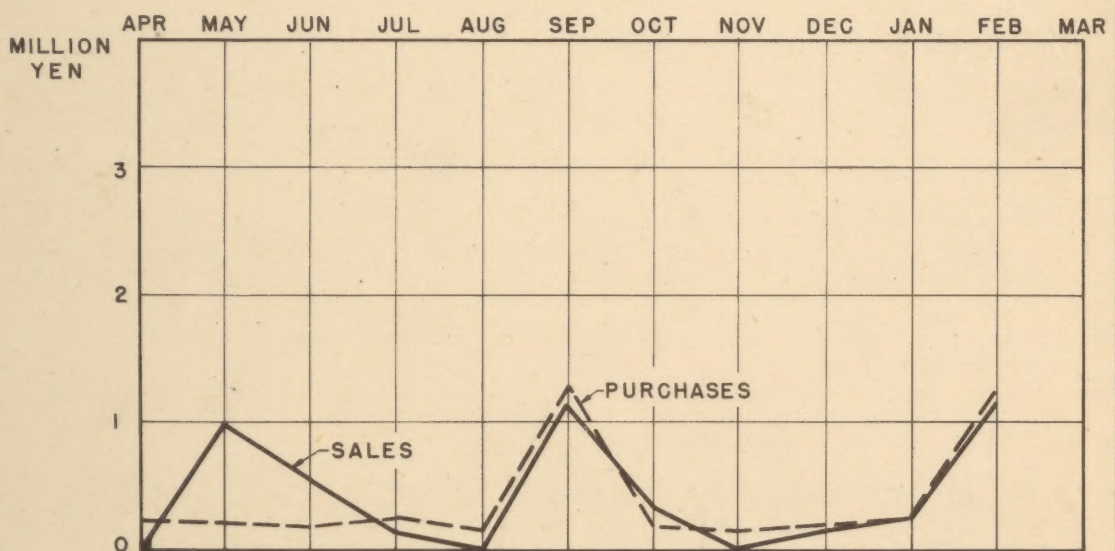
SANITARY MATERIALS

1945 - 1946



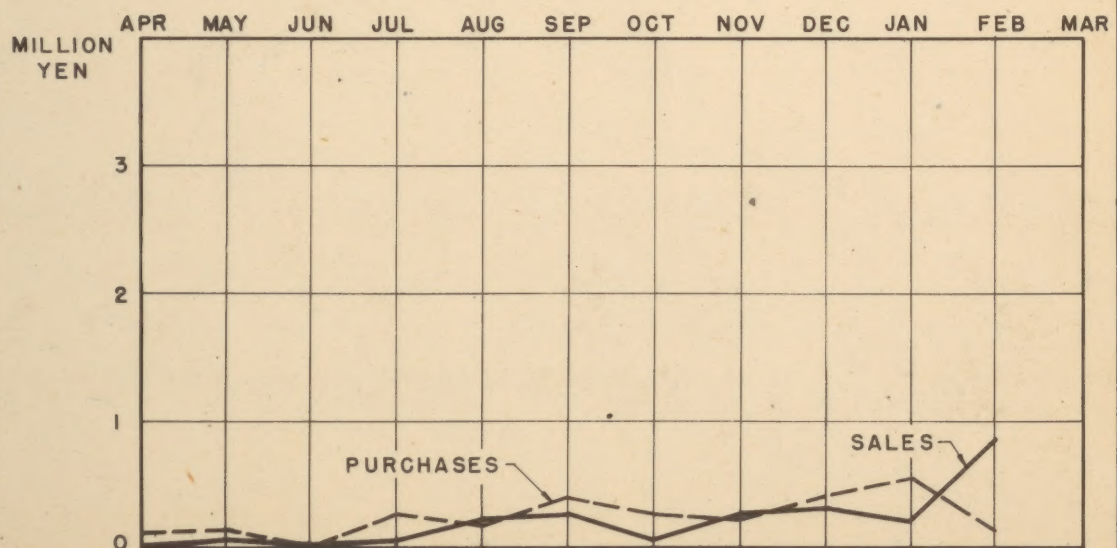
MEDICAL APPLIANCES

1945 - 1946



DENTAL MATERIALS

1945 - 1946



**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN TOKYO PREFECTURE UNDER NATIONAL RELIEF LAWS
FOR WEEK ENDING 9 MARCH 1946**

LAW	RECIPIENTS						TOTAL AMOUNT (yen)
	BY SEX		BY AGE GROUPS				
	Male	Female	Under 14	14 - 65	Over 65	Total	
Relief Law	747	645	431	529	432	1,392	4,376
Mother and Child Law	897	1,486	1,720	644	19	2,383	7,670
Vagrant Patient	59	16	6	59	10	75	3,456
Relief Law for Insane	323	390	13	676	24	713	9,631
Child Protection Law	257	24	231	50	0	281	1,180
Law of Prevention of Cruelty to Children	85	56	101	40	0	141	592
Relief Law for Orphans	880	530	1,153	257	0	1,410	5,922
Military Dependants Relief Law	8,831	15,727	12,853	10,487	1,218	24,558	137,194
War Sufferers Relief Law	617	720	453	777	107	1,337	14,005
Other Relief	2,084	1,003	415	2,582	90	3,087	34,574
Sub-Total	14,780	20,597	17,376	16,101	1,900	35,377	218,602
Medical Relief Law	194	146	50	226	64	340	a/
Relief in Kind Issued	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	16,207	a/
Total							51,924
a/ Unknown							
SOURCE: Tokyo Prefecture, Social Affairs Office.							
MARCH 46		GHQ · SCAP			NUMBER 34		